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1940 DUKE STREET  
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

EXAMINER
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CUTLER, ALBERT H

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2622

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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09/24/2009

ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/811,840	<b>Applicant(s)</b> SASAKI, GEN	
	<b>Examiner</b> ALBERT H. CUTLER	<b>Art Unit</b> 2622	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 August 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.                      2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-9, 13-16 and 18-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3-9 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 13-16 and 18-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All    b) ☐ Some \*    c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

### Attachment(s)

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)                     | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)           |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____                                      |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)          | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____  | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____                          |

### **DETAILED ACTION**

1. This office action is responsive to communication filed on August 7, 2009. Claims 1-9, 13-16 and 18-27 are pending in the application. Claims 3-9 are withdrawn. Claims 1, 2, 13-16 and 18-27 have been examined by the Examiner.

#### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on July 28, 2009 has been entered.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments filed July 28, 2009 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
4. Applicant argues that there is clearly no disclosure or suggestion of the image processing apparatus of claims 1, 15 and 27 where a compression unit outputs compressed image data directly to a storage unit via a bus. Kuo et al. teaches the additional storage steps (into buffers 1140 or 1350) and using line writer 650, which increases the processing required and increases processing time.
5. The Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Examiner interprets input/output buffer 2 (1140, figure 11) to be the claimed "storage unit". The compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) outputs compressed image data directly to the storage unit (1140),

Art Unit: 2622

figure 11, column 11, lines 48-54. Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) comprises hardware (column 10, lines 53-62), and that hardware components output data via a bus (column 5, lines 8-10, 116, figure 2). Therefore, Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (924) outputs compressed image data directly to a storage unit (1140) via a bus.

6. Therefore, the rejection is maintained by the Examiner.

### ***Claim Objections***

7. Claims 18 and 19 are objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Claims 18 and 19 recite material that has been incorporated into claim 15 by amendment.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

8. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

9. Claims 1, 2, 13-16, 18-25 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kuo et al. (US 6,400,471).

Consider claim 1, Kuo et al. teaches:

An image processing apparatus for performing image processing on captured data of an image of a desired subject (see digital camera, 100, figures 1, 2 and 11), comprising:

Art Unit: 2622

an image processing part (line reader, 620, DSP, 922, ping-pong buffers A and B, 1130, JPEG Hardware, 924, and line writer, 650, figure 11); and

a storage unit (input/output buffer 2, 1140, figure 11) provided outside said image processing part (see figure 11) and connected to said image processing part by a bus (The compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) outputs compressed image data directly to the storage unit (1140), figure 11, column 11, lines 48-54. Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) comprises hardware (column 10, lines 53-62), and that hardware components output data via a bus (column 5, lines 8-10, 116, figure 2). Therefore, Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (924) outputs compressed image data directly to a storage unit (1140) via a bus.),

said image processing part (line reader, 620, DSP, 922, ping-pong buffers A and B, 1130, JPEG Hardware, 924, and line writer, 650, figure 11) including:

a buffer memory (ping-pong buffers A and B, 1130, figure 11) for data storage (The buffer memory (1130) stores image data processed by the DSP (922), column 11, lines 34-47.);

an image processing unit (DSP, 922) for performing a predetermined process on said captured data to obtain image data (column 11, lines 34-39), and writing said image data to said buffer memory (The image data is written into the buffer memory (1130) from the DSP (922), column 11, lines 36-38.); and

a compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) for compressing said image data read from said buffer memory (The image data is compressed using JPEG compression, column 11, lines 34-36, column 7, lines 30-33.) and outputting compressed image data

Art Unit: 2622

to said storage unit (1140, see figure 11, column 11, lines 48-54), wherein said buffer memory (1130) is connected to receive only said image data from said image processing unit (922) and connected to output said image data only to said compression unit (924, see figure 11, column 11, lines 36-46),

wherein said compression unit outputs said compressed data directly to said storage unit via said bus (The compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) outputs compressed image data directly to the storage unit (1140), figure 11, column 11, lines 48-54. Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) comprises hardware (column 10, lines 53-62), and that hardware components output data via a bus (column 5, lines 8-10, 116, figure 2). Therefore, Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (924) outputs compressed image data directly to a storage unit (1140) via a bus.).

Consider claim 2, and as applied to claim 1 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:

said buffer memory (ping-pong buffers A and B, 1130) includes a first buffer memory (A) and a second buffer memory (B), said image processing apparatus further comprising:

a control unit (CPU, 344, figure 2) being operative (column 5, lines 42-54) in such a manner that while said image processing unit (922) writes said image data either to said first buffer memory (A) or to said second buffer memory (B), said compression unit (924) selectively reads image data previously stored either in said first buffer memory (A) or in said second buffer memory (B) experiencing no writing of said image data by

Art Unit: 2622

said image processing unit (See column 11, lines 36-46. One buffer is filled with image data from the DSP (922) while the other buffer is output to the JPEG hardware (924).).

Consider claim 13, and as applied to claim 1 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:

a first switching unit connected between said image processing unit and said buffer memory; and a second switching unit connected between said compression unit and said buffer memory (As the image data is alternately read into and out of the ping-pong buffers (1130), there must be a first switching unit connected between said image processing unit (922) and said buffer memory (1130), and a second switching unit connected between said compression unit (924) and said buffer memory (1130), column 11, lines 36-46.).

Consider claim 14, and as applied to claim 13 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:

said buffer memory (1130) comprises first and second buffer memories (A and B) connected in parallel (As parallel operations are performed involving buffer memories A and B, they are connected in parallel, column 11, lines 38-46.).

Consider claim 22, and as applied to claim 1 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:

said image processing part comprises:

a first processing unit (line reader, 620) for performing a first processing on said captured data and for storing first processed data in said storage unit (The line reader

Art Unit: 2622

(620) reads said captured data and stores first processed data in the input/output buffer 1 (1120) of said storage unit, column 11, lines 31-36.); and

a second processing unit (DSP, 922) for performing a second processing on said first processed data obtained from said storage unit (1120) and outputting said image data to said buffer memory (The DSP (922) processes data obtained from the input/output buffer 1 (1120), and outputs the processed data to said buffer memory (1130), column 11, lines 34-46.).

Consider claim 23, and as applied to claim 1 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:

said image processing part (see 924 and 650, figure 11) is connected to store data in and retrieve data from said storage unit (Image data is stored in and retrieved from input/output buffer 2 (1140, figure 11), column 11, lines 48-51.).

Consider claim 24, and as applied to claim 1 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:

said compression unit (924) compressing said image data read from said buffer memory (1130) and storing said image data in said storage unit (The compression unit (924) reads data from the buffer memory (1130) and stores the data in the input/output buffer 2 (1140), figure 11, column 11, lines 36-51.).

Consider claim 25, and as applied to claim 1 above, Kuo et al. further teaches that said buffer memory comprises two line buffers each having a length not less than a length of image data processed by said image processing unit a single time (The image



Art Unit: 2622

processing unit processes lines of image data, column 11, lines 7-54. Column 10, lines 36-40 detail that the JPEG processing accepts lines of data as its input. Column 11, lines 36-39 detail that the ping-pong buffers are used such that the DSP (922) and JPEG hardware (924) can be run in parallel. Thus each ping-pong buffer (A and B) must have a length not less than a line of image data.).

Consider claim 15, Kuo et al. teaches:

An image processing apparatus for performing image processing on captured data of an image of a desired subject (see digital camera, 100, figures 1, 2 and 11), comprising:

an image processing part (line reader, 620, DSP, 922, ping-pong buffers A and B, 1130, JPEG Hardware, 924, and line writer, 650, figure 11); and

a storage unit (input/output buffer 1, 1120, and input/output buffer 2, 1140, figure 11) provided outside said image processing part (see figure 11) and connected to said image processing part by a bus (The compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) outputs compressed image data directly to the storage unit (1140), figure 11, column 11, lines 48-54. Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) comprises hardware (column 10, lines 53-62), and that hardware components output data via a bus (column 5, lines 8-10, 116, figure 2). Therefore, Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (924) outputs compressed image data directly to a storage unit (1140) via a bus.),

Art Unit: 2622

said image processing part (line reader, 620, DSP, 922, ping-pong buffers A and B, 1130, JPEG Hardware, 924, and line writer, 650, figure 11), including:

first and second buffer memories (ping-pong buffers A and B, 1130) connected in parallel for data storage (The buffer memory (1130) stores image data processed by the DSP (922), column 11, lines 34-47. As parallel operations are performed involving buffer memories A and B, they are connected in parallel, column 11, lines 38-46.);

an image processing unit (DSP, 922) for performing a predetermined process on said captured data to obtain image data (column 11, lines 34-39), and alternately writing said image data to said first and second buffer memories (Image data is alternately written into ping-pong buffers A and B from the DSP (922), column 11, lines 36-46.); and

a compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) for compressing said image data alternately read from said first and second buffer memories (The image data is alternately read from ping-pong buffers A and B (column 11, lines 36-46), and compressed using JPEG compression, column 11, lines 34-36, column 7, lines 30-33.),

wherein said first and second buffer memories (A and B, 1130) are connected to receive only said image data from said image processing unit (922) and connected to output said image data only to said compression unit (924, see figure 11, column 11, lines 36-46), and said compression unit (924) outputs compressed image data directly to said storage unit via a bus (The compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) outputs compressed image data directly to the storage unit (1140), figure 11, column 11, lines 48-54. Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) comprises

Art Unit: 2622

hardware (column 10, lines 53-62), and that hardware components output data via a bus (column 5, lines 8-10, 116, figure 2). Therefore, Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (924) outputs compressed image data directly to a storage unit (1140) via a bus.).

Consider claim 16, and as applied to claim 15 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:

a first switching unit connected between said image processing unit and said first and second buffer memories; and a second switching unit connected between said compression unit and said first and second buffer memories (As the image data is alternately read into and out of the ping-pong buffers (1130), there must be a first switching unit connected between said image processing unit (922) and said first and second buffer memories (1130), and a second switching unit connected between said compression unit (924) and said first and second buffer memories (1130), column 11, lines 36-46.).

Consider claim 18, and as applied to claim 15 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:

a storage unit (input/output buffer 2, 1140, figure 11) externally connected to said image processing part (The compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) outputs compressed image data directly to the storage unit (1140), figure 11, column 11, lines 48-54. Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) comprises hardware (column 10, lines 53-62), and that hardware components output data via a bus (column 5, lines 8-10, 116, figure 2). Therefore, Kuo et al. teaches that the

Art Unit: 2622

compression unit (924) outputs compressed image data directly to a storage unit (1140) via a bus.).

Consider claim 19, and as applied to claim 18 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:  
said compression unit (924) storing compressed image data in said storage unit (input/output buffer 2, 1140, figure 11, column 11, lines 48-51).

Consider claim 20, and as applied to claim 18 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:  
said image processing part (see 924 and 650, figure 11) being connected to store data in and retrieve data from said storage unit (Image data is stored in and retrieved from input/output buffer 2 (1140, figure 11), column 11, lines 48-51.).

Consider claim 21, and as applied to claim 18 above, Kuo et al. further teaches:  
said image processing part comprises:  
a first processing unit (line reader, 620) for performing a first processing on said captured data and for storing first processed data in said storage unit (The line reader (620) reads said captured data and stores first processed data in the input/output buffer 1 (1120) of said storage unit, column 11, lines 31-36.); and

a second processing unit (DSP, 922) for performing a second processing on said first processed data obtained from said storage unit (1120) and outputting said image data to said buffer memory (The DSP (922) processes data obtained from the

Art Unit: 2622

input/output buffer 1 (1120), and outputs the processed data to said buffer memory (1130), column 11, lines 34-46.).

Consider claim 27, Kuo et al. teaches:

An image processing apparatus for performing image processing on captured data of an image of a desired subject (see digital camera, 100, figures 1, 2 and 11), comprising:

an image processing part (line reader, 620, DSP, 922, ping-pong buffers A and B, 1130, JPEG Hardware, 924, and line writer, 650, figure 11); and

a storage unit (input/output buffer 2, 1140, figure 11) provided outside said image processing part (see figure 11) and connected to said image processing part by a bus (The compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) outputs compressed image data directly to the storage unit (1140), figure 11, column 11, lines 48-54. Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) comprises hardware (column 10, lines 53-62), and that hardware components output data via a bus (column 5, lines 8-10, 116, figure 2). Therefore, Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (924) outputs compressed image data directly to a storage unit (1140) via a bus.),

said image processing part (line reader, 620, DSP, 922, ping-pong buffers A and B, 1130, JPEG Hardware, 924, and line writer, 650, figure 11), including:

an image processing unit (line reader, 620 and DSP, 922, figure 11) for performing a predetermined process on said captured data to obtain image data

Art Unit: 2622

(Predetermined processes performed on the captured data are detailed in column 11, lines 29-38.);

a line memory (620) integrated into said image processing unit (See figure 11, column 11, lines 29-36.);

a compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) for compressing said image data (The image data is compressed using JPEG compression, column 11, lines 34-36, column 7, lines 30-33.); and

a buffer memory (ping-pong buffers A and B, 1130, figure 11) connected between said image processing unit (620, 922) and said compression unit (924, see figure 11);

a DMA controller controlling transfer of compressed image data between the compression unit and the storage unit (Kuo et al. teaches that the JPEG hardware (i.e. the compression unit) can be replaced with an image processing hardware system (1230, figure 13) with extended functionality, column 11, line 63 through column 12, line 9. The hardware architecture is DMA based, column 12, lines 10-24. A DMA engine (1430, i.e. DMA controller) is set up for executing the image processing and output to the line writer (650) and the storage unit, column 12, lines 59-67. Figure 14 shows that the DMA controller (1430) outputs data to the line writer (650) and thus the storage unit.),

wherein said buffer memory (1130) is connected to receive only said image data from said image processing unit (620, 922) and connected to output said image data only to said compression unit (924, see figure 11, column 11, lines 36-46), and

Art Unit: 2622

compressed image data is output directly from said compressing unit via said bus to said storage unit (The compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) outputs compressed image data directly to the storage unit (1140), figure 11, column 11, lines 48-54. Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (JPEG hardware, 924) comprises hardware (column 10, lines 53-62), and that hardware components output data via a bus (column 5, lines 8-10, 116, figure 2). Therefore, Kuo et al. teaches that the compression unit (924) outputs compressed image data directly to a storage unit (1140) via a bus.).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

10. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

11. Claim 26 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuo et al. (US 6,400,471) in view of Eglit (US 6,002,446).

Consider claim 26, and as applied 1 above, Kuo et al. further teaches that said image processing unit comprises a line memory (input/output buffer, 1120) for storing said captured data (The line memory (1120) stores data output from the line reader (620), column 11, lines 34-36.), and that said buffer memory comprises two line buffers each having a length not less than a length of image data processed by said image processing unit a single time (The image processing unit processes lines of image data, column 11, lines 7-54. Column 10, lines 36-40 detail that that the JPEG processing accepts lines of data as its input. Column 11, lines 36-39 detail that the ping-pong buffers are used such that the DSP (922) and JPEG hardware (924) can be run in

Art Unit: 2622

parallel. Thus each ping-pong buffer (A and B) must have a length not less than a line of image data.).

However, Kuo et al. does not explicitly teach that each line buffer has a length not more than a length of said line memory.

Eglit similarly teaches an image processing apparatus (figure 4, column 11, lines 27-42) with ping pong buffers (420, column 12, lines 14-18).

However, in addition to the teachings of Kuo et al., Eglit teaches that each line buffer has a length not more than a length of said line memory (Eglit teaches that the line buffer (420) comprises "two lines" arranged and viewed as two banks. Thus each buffer has a length of one line.).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have each line buffer taught by Kuo et al. have a length not more than a length of said line memory as taught by Eglit for the benefit of saving on memory requirements.

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to ALBERT H. CUTLER whose telephone number is (571)270-1460. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Thu (9:00-5:00).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Sinh Tran can be reached on (571) 272-7564. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.



Art Unit: 2622

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

AC

/Sinh Tran/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2622